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Prior to the present year, my personal records contained spring and early fall migration dates, only, for this subspecies; and these dates were comparatively few in number. Moreover, I had never heard its notes, as the transients seen were invariably silent. The notes and habits of Traill's Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii traillii*), however, were familiar to me, as I had found this form fairly common along Smiths River, in Douglas County, Oregon, during the early summer of 1914.—THOMAS L. BOURNE, *Hamburg, New York*.

An Albino King Bird at Prouts Neck, Maine.—On September 1, 2 and 3, 1921, I saw an albino Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*), in front of our cottage. The bird was pure white, save for a faint wash of gray on the outer tail coverts. There were five or six other Kingbirds in the flock, and they alighted on telegraph wires, and took short flights to the rocks on the beach. I believe the bird was also seen in Yarmouth, Me.—WM. PEARCE COUES, M.D., *Brookline Mass.*

The White-Necked Raven (*Corvus cryptoleucus*) in Boulder County, Colorado.—On December 21, 1921, I noted the White-necked Raven in deciduous trees along the foothills two miles south of Boulder. Two individuals were studied with good field glasses at a distance of twelve paces. Cooke states that R. A. Campbell noted the species here in 1894. So far as I can determine this is the last authentic record of the occurrence of the White-necked Raven in Colorado previous to this year. However Mr. Aiken states that in some sections of the state it was the commonest species of *Corvus* in 1871-2, and that a nest with seven eggs was found sixty miles east of Colorado Springs in 1878.—THEODORE R. BEARD, 1029 Univ. Ave., *Boulder, Colo.*

Magpies, at Emmetsburg, Iowa.—On November 14, a man described to me a bird that I took to be the Magpie. Inside of a week this bird was reported to me by five different persons. Then, on November 25 it was reported by one who had known the bird in the northwest. On December 5 I saw two myself. On December 9 a man brought one to my study, which he had found caught in a mink trap. On December 12 I saw another; and that night a man brought one to me that he had shot. This one I have sent to the Department of Ornithology, State University of Iowa, to be mounted. I find, by conversing with duck hunters, that this bird is becoming rather common hereabout. I have been here seven years; have been an inveterate tramp; have made careful records of arrival and departure of birds, both spring and fall, and have never before seen the Magpie, nor heard of its being here.—LEROY TITUS WEEKS, *American School of Wild Life, Emmetsburg, Iowa.*

Starlings Nesting at Syracuse, N. Y.—While the Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) has been recorded in the vicinity of Syracuse since June 1919, no nests have been found so far as I have been able to learn. The

few reports of the occurrence of the starling in Onondaga County have referred to straggling individuals, a part of the advance guard from the lower portions of the state perhaps.

On April 25, 1921, Mr. Neil Hotchkiss and I discovered a Starling's nest near the lower end of Onondaga Lake. It was located in a dead tree which was hollow for a greater part of its length, and which was a rendezvous for a number of nesting Tree Swallows and English Sparrows. The tree was standing on the bank of the outlet to the lake and, as the water was high, the base was submerged. This prevented our examining the nest itself but we observed the birds at close range for some little time.

We reported the discovery to the Onondaga County Bird Club, of which we are members, and later the other members of the club visited the locality and verified our report. This is the first nest to be found in Onondaga County according to the records of the club, and we thought that it would be of interest to some of the readers of 'The Auk'.—FRANKLIN H. MAY, *Syracuse, N. Y.*

Evening Grosbeak at Stroudsburg, Pa.—Thinking it might be a matter of interest I want to report the presence here this month (December) of Evening Grosbeaks (*Hesperiphona vespertina vespertina*).

This bird has been a frequent visitor in these parts for a number of years though my first acquaintance with it in a personal way did not occur until the spring of 1919.

In my bird journal under date of April 22, 1919, I have noted "Three Evening Grosbeaks." My attention was drawn to their peeping note resembling somewhat the "peeper" frog. Their large size with yellow black and white in their plumage and the big conical bill or beak which at a distance looked white were the field marks by which I identified them. On April 26, 1919, a cold raw morning, I came across a flock of about 15, feeding on the seeds or "keys" of the Ash-leaved Maple or Box Elder.

In my bird journal for 1920 I do not find any record of their presence and I do not recall seeing them.

On a bright cold morning December 13, 1921, about 11 o'clock I was attracted to a large flock numbering at least 30 some of which settled on the tin roof of a porch across the street from where I was standing. For some reason they had been driven apparently from some Ash-leaved Maples where they had been feeding. I had a fine opportunity to see them close at hand. The next day December 14, I found another flock, possibly the same, feeding in a large Ash-leaved Maple in a yard near where I saw them the day before.

Again on Thursday morning December 29, I saw another large flock flying over, a few settling in a tree very near the same spot as reported above.

The Ash-leaved Maple or Box Elder is quite plentiful in this section both as a shade tree and in a wild state.